one of their ends and capable of reversible temporary engagement with each other at their other ends upon a manually exerted closure pressure; wherein said tweezers are formed of a light metal profile by extrusion and by separation of said profile approximately transversely to said direction of extrusion of said profile, said tweezer having an essentially monolithic structure.

12. (New) The tweezer of claim 11, wherein said closure pressure is at least about 120 g.

13. (New) The tweezer of claim 11, wherein said closure pressure is at least about 150 g.

14. (New) The tweezer of claim 11, wherein each of said legs, when viewed in a plane extending transversely to said extrusion direction of said profile, has a first thickness; and wherein said apex area, when measured in said plane along said longitudinal dimension, has a thickness that is increased by at least about 20% above said first thickness of each of said legs.

15. (New) The tweezer of claim 12, wherein each of said legs, when viewed in a plane extending transversely to said extrusion direction of said profile, has a first thickness; and wherein said apex area, when measured in said plane along said longitudinal dimension, has a thickness that is increased by at least about 20% above said first thickness of each of said legs.

16. (New) The tweezer of claims 14, wherein each of said legs has a bulge in which said first thickness of each of said legs is increased by at least about 30% above said first thickness of said legs so as to limit deformation of said legs upon manual compression.

17. (New) The tweezer of claim 11, wherein each of said legs, when viewed in a plane transverse to said longitudinal dimension of said tweezer, has a prismatic cross-section, the height of which corresponds to said first thickness of said legs, and the width of which cross-section is at least twice as large as said first thickness.

18. (New) The tweezer of claim 17, wherein said prismatic cross-section is a rectangular cross-section.

19. (New) The tweezer of claim 12, wherein each of said legs, when viewed in a plane transverse to said longitudinal dimension of said tweezer, has an essentially prismatic cross-section, the height of which corresponds to said first thickness of said legs, and the width of which cross-section is at least twice as large as said first thickness.

20. (New) The tweezer of claim 15, wherein each of said legs, when viewed in a plane transverse to said longitudinal dimension of said tweezer, has an essentially prismatic cross-section, the height of which corresponds to said first thickness of said legs, and the width of which cross-section is at least twice as large as said first thickness.

21. (New) The tweezer of claim 16, wherein each of said legs, when viewed in a plane transverse to said longitudinal dimension of said tweezer, has an essentially prismatic cross-section, the height of which corresponds to said first thickness of said legs, and the width of which cross-section is at least twice as large as said first thickness.

22. (New) A light-metal tweezer having a longitudinal dimension extending from a first end of said tweezer to a second end thereof, and comprising two legs, each having a first end and a second end, said two legs being interconnected at their first ends in an apex forming said first end of said tweezer; wherein said legs are capable of being brought into reversible temporary engagement with each other at their second ends by manual exertion of a closure pressure of at least about 150 g; said tweezer having an

essentially monolithic structure; and said apex area, when measured along said longitudinal dimension of said tweezer, has a thickness which is at least about 20% greater than the thickness of said legs for controlling said closure pressure.

23. (New) A light-metal tweezer having a longitudinal dimension extending from a first end of said tweezer to a second end thereof, and comprising two legs, each having a first end and a second end, said two legs being interconnected at their first ends in an apex forming said first end of said tweezer; wherein said legs are capable of being brought into reversible temporary engagement with each other at their second ends by manual exertion of a closure pressure of at least about 150 g; said tweezer having an essentially monolithic structure; and each of said legs, in an area between said first and said second ends of said legs, have a bulge which is thicker by at least about 30% than the thickness of each of said legs so as to limit deformation of the tweezer upon manual compression.

24. (New) A method of producing a light-metal tweezer having a longitudinal dimension extending from a first end of said tweezer to a second end thereof, and comprising two legs, each having a first end and a second end, said two legs being interconnected at their first ends in an apex forming said first end of said tweezer; said legs being capable of reversible temporary engagement with each other at their second ends by a manually exerted closure pressure; said method including the steps of:

providing a light-metal profile produced by extrusion in a direction of extrusion and having, when viewed in a plane transverse to said direction of extrusion, a cross-sectional shape at least approaching the shape of said tweezer when the latter is viewed in a plane extending through said legs and said apex; and dividing said profile by segmenting division approximately transversely to said direction of extrusion of said profile to form a plurality of tweezer-shaped elements.